

There's grace in every inch of those new fall coats. Such an indefinable "chicness" about'em. They lend quite a distingue air to the wearer. It isn't a bit too early to purchase. The weather, though, impresses that fact more forcibly than we can. LOOK at our assortment, anyhow. You can't spend a more pleasant half hour anywhere.

JACKETS.

Tan covere cloth jacket, the new shape, 26 inches long, large mandolin sleeves, double stitched seams, ripple back, four large front

Special Value at

\$5.98.

Navy and black cheviot and Boucle cloth Jackets, front trimmed with four or six buttons, coat or ripple back, extra large shawl sleeves. A garment far more handsome than any seen on Washington promenades,

Special Value at

\$4.98.

Black and navy blue beaver cloth jackets, 24 inches long, silk lined throughout, front trimmed with four large and handsome inlaid pearl buttons, full ripple back-a coat in which style and comfort, along with beauty, vie for supremacy.

Special Value at

\$7.50

Quite a number of novelties in these goods, ranging from \$10.98 and \$12.50 to \$25.00much finer, too, than what others have at the same price.

CAPES.

22-inch capes, of a very nice quality plush, collar, tastefully edged with fur, lined with heavy twilled

Special Value at

\$3.98.

A superior cloth cape, Persian lamb effect, full sweep, large storm collar. Special Value at

\$12.50.

Misses' Reefers.

A very handsome misses' reefer, comfortable and well made, the new style large sleeves, ripple back. Special Value at

\$3.98.

WRAPPERS.

The most dainty effects in crepe Wrappers, made with full ruffle over the shoulder both front and back, Watteau back, large sleeves.

Special Value at

98c.

See ad. in Saturday's Star and to-day's Post.

S. Kann, Sons

8th & Market Space.

SERVERS'

Trials and Tribulations of Constables in Doing Their Duty.

SOME REMARKABLE EVENTS

Why Mr. Swinburn Failed to Levy Upon a Shotgun—Taking the Engine From a Pile Driver and What Became of It-How a Man Was Held Up While Driving.

Perhaps no officers of the law, civil or riminal, meet with more obstacles or in cur more real danger in the discharge of their duties than the individuals who wear the badge and perform the functions of

Coming in contact, as they do, with a cer tain class of people that exists in all branches and grades of society-people who will not pay honest obligations in-curred—they find nothing but difficul-ties to overcome before they can persuade the slothful debtors to come to terms, or can seize upon some object of sufficier: value to be sold for enough to pay the debt.

Many of the tricks and dodges practiced

by such people are as amusing as they are ineffectual, but frequently the laugh is on the other side when the danger element becomes strongly mingled with the humorous.

There is something in almost every Amer-

ican, even if he is so lost to honor as to refuse to pay his debts, that makes him resent the intrusion of any public official upon what he regards as strictly his private affairs.

TROUBLE FOR THE CONSTABLE. He thinks that his creditor has done him a grave injustice in suing for debt, and looks upon the constable as a vent for his spleen. When he knows that a judgment has been obtained against him he resolves to make the collection of it as difficult

to make the collection of it as difficult
as possible, and frequently he is rash canough
to promise himself that it will never be
paid at all. That's where the constable's
trouble comes in.

Of course, that doesn't apply to all Of course, that doesn't apply to all people who have been sued and lost, and sometimes it is unnecessary for the constable to arm himself even with a writ of execution when he goes to collect a judgment. Such are rare instances, however, and an event of that nature is regarded as an oasis in a desert of tribulations.

The chief wail of the constable is that he has no protection. Under the law he is not allowed to carry any weapons; if he uses forcehe is liable to be arrested and fined for assault, and in a civil case no policeman has a right to interfere, unless the civil officer assaults or is assaulted by the debtor.

MUST TAKE KICKS AND CUFFS.

MUST TAKE KICKS AND CUFFS, So he must take with smiling face the kicks and cuffs Dame Fortune bestows upon him in this roundabout way, getting what he can, and leaving what he can't get, pretty sure, unless very tough and robust, that he will find refuge in an early grave from the trials incident to harrassing de-linquent debtors.

Constable William Swinburn is one of the

few who are blessed with a constitution that could withstand the ravages of time. that could withstand the ravages of time, buil dogs, guns, bricks and chubs, and he has many interesting reminiscenses of the days when a civil officer would have to be backed up by a squad of deputies before he would dare serve a writ in some sections of the town. It is difficult work even now, but in the olden times when the city was thinly settled and nothing but an auxitiary guard preserved the peace, the danger element predominated.

One of Mr. Swinburn's first cases was calculated to inspire him with an aversion to

One of Mr. Swinburn's first cases was cal-culated to inspire him with an aversion to the lusiness, but it didn't. A resident of the county had been sued for a small amount and judgment rendered. Armed with a writ. Mr. Swinburn got in his buggy and drove to the house of the debtor, whom he found at home. The constable got in the house before announcing his mission, and house before announcing his mission, and as soon as he had done that booked around for something movable upon which to levy. The only thing besides a lot of cum-bersome furniture in sight was a hand-some shotgun standing in a corner.

JUDGMENT STILL UNCOLLECTED. This the constable took immediate pos-sesion of and started toward the door, not expecting any trouble. He was too san-guine. The owner of the gun, a big, strap-ping countryman, made a dive for him, and ponent's bands, the constable stood not upor the order of going, but went very rapidly The weapon was discharged twice while the weapon was discharged twice while the was making his escape, but he did not look back to ascertain whether it was nointed in his direction or not. He kept on until the city was reached, and basn't collected that judgment yet. Sometime ago a constable endeavored to

Sometime ago a constable endeavored to collect a judgment against the proprietor of a saloon on Twenty-fifth street. If there is any one who has sympathy and helpers on an occasion of that sort it is a saloonkeeper, and this one had lots of both. When the officer reached the saloon he decided that the only available object upon which he could levy was a barrel of whisky, and he proceeded to get possession of that according to the form of law.

But the proprietor of the saloon had an idea that he needed that whisky in his business, and strongly backed up by the bartender, his wife, and two or three loungers, he entered a vigorous objection

barrender, his wife, and two or direction to the proceedings. Finally the officer deputized half a dozen outsiders to assist him, and they sailed in to take the whisky by force.

KNOCKED THE BUNG OUT. KNOCKED THE BUNG OUT.

After a pretty hard fight the barrel was got on to the wagon, and just as the apparently victorious constable and deputies were about to lift it in, the desperate saloouskeeper knocked the bung out. The cherished fluid came gushing forth, and by the time a new bung was found an empty barrel was all that repaid the officials for their trouble. They came sadly away, and the saloonkeeper and his trusty friends went back and drank in triumph. He had lost his barrel of whisky, but the debt wasn't paid.

One of the many disagreeable taste that fall to the constable's lot is the levying on teams in the streets, while their

that fall to the constable's lot is the levy ing on teams in the streets, while their owners are in them. This is frequently necessary, however, and is a source of much trouble and annoyance to the officer. On one occasion a constable wanted to sammen to a trial a man whose own reputation was somewhat doubtful. After looking for him in vain for several days he saw him drive past in a buggy and rushed out after him. The man saw him coming, waving a paper in his hand, and probably thinking it was a writ for his own goods, grabbed his whip, and as the constable came within reach gave him a stinging lash down the back and drove on.

He was arrested and charged with assault, but on a Jury trial it was decided

sault, but on a jury trial it was decided that the officer had no right to hold a manup on the streets under such circumstances, and he was released. The constable was finally able to revenge himself, however, for not long afterward he had to serve a writ on the same man. He waited until he again saw him driving in his team, and, selzing an opportunity, levied upon the horse and made his late assailant pull his wagon home himself.

WIT OF THE TAILOR One very bot day in summer, a couple of years ago, a certain tailor on F street was visited by a couple of constables with a judgment and execution. They entered the shop, and explaining their errand, proceeded to levy on everything in sight. The little tailor was at his wit's end and, as he may his could being nulled this way be saw his goods being pulled this way and that as their value was roughly esti-

and that as their value was roughly estimated, an idea struck bim.

The only entrance to the shop was by the
front door, which he was in the habit of
locking with a padlock on the outside.
Leaving the men at their work he stepped
softly outside, and suddenly closing the
door, had anapped the padlock before those
inside were aware that the door was shut.
He spent the rest of that hot afternoon
bunting up his creditor and fixing things
with him, leaving the constables in the shop

Price Wonders

Monday

During Monday's Sale we shall present every purchaser of a Dress Pattern with Skirt

Free of Charge

Black Cashmere, 35-inch, regular sales 35c	19
Black all-wool Serge, 36-inch, worth 40c	2
Black Storm Serge, 46-inch, worth 75c	45
Black 46-inch slik-finished Hen- rietta, sold elsewhere 75c	4
Black figured Mohair, worth 25c.	1
Black figured Brilliantine, worth 50c	2
Black Fallie Silk, cheap at \$1	6
All-wool red twill Flannel, worth	1
50-inch t' red Table Linen, worth	19
White Duck Plannel, worth Sc	3
Unbleached Canton Flannel, worth 7c	
Full Size Towels, worth 10c	3
Good quality Toweling	3
A.	

Sisenmanns

806 7th St. N. W. 1924-1926 Penna. Ave.

erything was fixed up, and he saved his

An attempt was made not long ago by a constable to collect a bill of a certain drug store in the city of \$25 due a national bank for stamps. As he would not respond to the judgment with the price, a writ of execution was sworn out and the constable started in to serve it. The tash register and a pair of scales were the only things in sight available, so he proceeded to take possession of them.

The proprietor and clerk pitched into him, however, and the noise of the scuffle attracted a policeman to the scene. He assisted the proprietor of the store, as is usually the case, and the scrap resulted in

assisted the proprietor of the store, as is usually the case, and the scrap resulted in the constable being thrown bedily from the store. The cash register is still there, but history does not say whether or not the bill was paid.

LEVIED ON A PILE DRIVER. Constable Swinburn once attempted to levy on a steam engine connected with a pile driver, to satisfy a debt incurred for supplies, and his experiences on that occasion are still fresh 'n his memory. Backed up by two or three assistants, he repaired to the scene of operations and found the engine running. When told of the object of the officer's visit, the engineer was in-clined to be ugly and flatly refused to allow the process to be served. There was nothing for it but to overpower the work-men and stop the engine, so the constable and his assistants sailed in.

For some time victory was undecided, but she finally perched on the constable's but she finally perched on the constable's side long enough to enable him to get the engineer away and stop the machinery. A chain was procured and several of the wheels were chained, with an idea to prevent future operations, and the officials thought they had things their own way. The engineer, however, had seen them stop the engine, but knew nothing of the chain, and suddenly breaking away he ran to the engine and pulled the throttle. There was a strain and a crash, and the piece sweren't big enough to levy on for old iron.

The occupants of a bouse in the northwest

grew in debt to their landlerd for about \$300, and after judgment had been secured on a suit, a constable was sent to levy on the furniture. The people had anticipated that move, however, and in order, as they thought, to block the game, all the furniture that could be fixed in that way was nailed

THEY ENJOYED IT. They then sat back and enjoyed the looks of pained surprise that came over the faces of the officers as they tried to pick up little chairs and tables. But the constables

were determined, and although it costs them half a day's work they finally got them half a day's work they many got the furniture out and away. Our colored brother probably gives the constable more trouble than any one else. There is one colored man, well known to the profession, who gets into debt for something every mouth with unfailing regularity, and the devices he adopts to keep the conand the devices he adopts to keep the con-table out of his house are amusing. Two bull dogs keep guard in the hallway, and instead of ordinary locks the doors are chained up whenever they are not open. He invariably enters his house by the back-way, and whenever he goes out he takes a careful survey of the neighborhood There are two or three like him, but they almost

always pay up after they see that things have reached a crisis. If they did not they would have nothing at all. they would have nothing at all.

Dirty dish water is so frequently doused upon constables, and boot jacks and other missiles fired upon them so often, that they occasion little surprise or comment, and are rather looked upon as minor incidents in the business. Their task is a thankless one, and their work little appreciated, and perhaps some of these days the burden of some song shall be "The Constable's Lot is Not a Happy One."

Question of Division. Bbe's a beauty worth inspecting,
She's so fair,
But the fashion she's affecting
Makes men stare.
On the costume we're divided;
I have views that are decided
But my views I find derided,
And desnair.

All the cause of this division I may say,
Is what calls out men's derision—
Bloomers gay.
Their division makes the trouble,
For it makes division-double And explodes the love god's bubble In a day.

"ALL WOOL AND A YARD WIDE."

As the old saying goes. We can recommend our Carpets. We know they will wear, because we know what they are made only keep pretty patterns.

Carpets, Wall Paper, Window Shades, 324 Thirteenth St. N. W.

Army and Navy Offer Scant Inducement to Bright Men.

SALARIES ARE TOO SMALL

Promotions Very Slov, and Expenses Inordinately High-As a Consequence the Younger Men of Talent Relinquish Military and Naval Careers for Private Employment

Official life in Uncle Sam's army or navy presents to many ambitious youths afield of adventure, activity and usefulness a charm that many a lad is unable toresist. which no other avocation affords. It has a charm that many a lad is unable to resist. and to it therefore are attracted annually many of the country's brightest young men. Scarcely an appointment is made to the training schools that does not leave heartaines inits trail among the unsuccessful

from a monetary point of view the man of energy and enterprise is driven to seek other and more profitable avenues, after a brief career as a minor officer, and his military life is voluntarily relinquished. His talents are his capital, and they com-mand a ready investment which in many cases yields more in a single year than his ion would be worth in a decade.

It is unnecessary to say that bright men rensain in the service, or that only the dutlards do not resign. There are striking examples in ev-lence of both classes, and igain instances where men's hopes of betterment induced them to try experiments that falled of success. The tendency, however, is to a depiction of the ranks of progressive spirits in army circles, and a corresponding multiplication of the talented in civil life, recruited from the list of West Point and Amapois graduates. PROMOTIONS COME SLOWLY.

Promotions in the army or navy in time of peace come slowly. The only sure return for continuous service is a slight increase in pay every five years, ten per cent being regularly added at the end of each period for a term of twenty years. Then the maximum is reached, and the monotony of the officer's life is thereafter unbroken, except for the possible advances visits, are "few and far between"

One noteworthy fact observed is that resignations are most frequent from the ranks of the minor officers, a man rarely retiring voluntarily after reaching the colonel's grade. The restless young spirits at the foot of the list, with dozens ahead to drop into "vacancies," are the ones who are most available for the eligible positions in

most available for the engine positions in civil life.

The maximum pay of a captain in the Army, after a service of twenty years, is \$233 per month, if mounted: if unmounted it is \$23 per month less—the salary being the same as that established half a century ago. In making up the twenty years of actual service the called term of four years is included, but at the approach of that period when salary advances come to an end, he does not usually care to reliquish his military life, and what failed to after in his carlier calter possesses less charm when the silver threads commence to grace his temples.

For a man who serves as fleutenant in either the first or second grade subject, as all officers are, to frequent fransfers from

sether the first or second grade subject, as all officers are, to frequent transfers from post to post, then it is but small prospect and if he is capable and ambitious he will not hesitate about accepting the first ad-vantageous offer or business opening that overtakes him. His same, If a first Bettenant and mounted, is \$1,600 per

HIS SKILL ADMITTED. The thoroughness of his training is ac-knowledged. His admission to the academy was dependent upon his qualification phywas dependent upon his qualification physically and mentally, and his retention there was due to merit alone. His capability, therefore, marks him as the prize of the wide awake business man who needs him, and who will not scrople to outbid Uncle Sam for his services.

An officer's pay will support a bachelor with modest tastes, but it will afford him no great amount of luxury. He is, however, whether of high rank or low, subjected to more or less heavy drafts upor his purse for the observance of the customary courtesy and etiquette. For instance, it is repeated as a matter of history that an officer once, and not so long ago, declined the superintendency of West Point for the reason that he could not afford the expense, and this, not withstanding the fact that as such officer withstanding the fact that as such officer he would have been allowed \$1,000 per annum extra to enable him to maintain the reputation of the establishment for

hospitality. Gen. Sheridan and staff once visited West Point. Their entertainment devolved upon the officers, and there was no cause for criticism on the score of litherality, but the officers "chipped in" to meet the bills, and the selary of each was minus a tidy sum

at the close of the festivities. at the close of the festivities.

The superintendent at the academy, it should be stated, is obliged by courtesy to play host to all comers, including the board of visitors, the officers of foreign men-of-war, the representatives of the War Department and others whose rank places. them upon the regulate focting. The expense, barring the sum stated, must be a charge upon the host's private exchequer. This code of ethics extends to and embraces the official head, commandant or what not and the staff of every military or naval post, port or station that fleats
"the flag," circumstances, of course,
modifying or colarging the responsibility.
FACE TO FACE WITH BANKRUPTCV. It is related as an actual fact that Ad-niral Urban and his subordinates were embarrassed to the last degree by the of the Atlantic squadron by her majesty's officials during his late triumphal tour of the British waters. To return the favors under the rules in force would have bankrupted the old hero's purse and the treasury of the entire outfit, if it did not "mortgage" their salaries for the balance of the century. To ignore the distinguishing honors showered upon them and their country would have been more mortifying than the other contingency. To relieve the situation, the Secretary of the Navy made a special allowance of a sum sufficient to maintain the country's dignity English army and navy efficers are allowed annually a princely amount for the maintenance of courtesy, while our fighters are its access.

go it alone.

The system of hospifality is obligatory.

It may be prescribed by unwritten law
alone, but no one dares to violate the

alone, but no one dares to violate the custom.

Its observance once brought down upon the heads of some defenseless officers the condemnation of a Congressional committeeman, and at the time provoked a good deal of comment. A delegation of solons had occasion to visit a squadron, or may be it was a part of a squadron, or may be it was a part of a squadron, situated at a point on the Mississippi River, near New Orleans. Actuated by the best principles of courtesy, the officers went down into their pockets for funds with which to do the honors of the occasion. When the delegation—a "funketing committee," it their pockets for funds with which to do
the honors of the occasion. When the
delegation—a "junketing committee," it
may have been—returned to Washington,
the particular statesman referred to arose
in his place in the House and solemnly
moved to reduce the pay of the naval
officers. His reasons were that upon the
occasion of his then recent visit to a
particular war vessel, naming it, he had
been furnished by those in charge with
a much better dinner than he could afford
to buy.

A nuch desire that to buy.

Another source of expense to the army officer is the cost incurred by the frequency of his transfers. To a bachelor this is no great bardship, as a trunk or two will ordinarily house his possessions.

EXPENSES OF MOVING.

To a married man, however, the ex-cenditure is by no means an inconsider ableitem. There are many instances where filters have been subject to several changes in a year. In one case a lieutenant was

transferred nine times in five years, and another is noted where an officer of the same rank had to "pack his traps" thirteen times in nine years.

The allowance in such cases is for one railroad ticket and four cents per mile additional for traveling expenses, and for baggage, there is an allotment of from one cent to five cents per thousand pounds, regulated by the distance traveled.

The two fares will meet the expenses of transportation for an officer and his wife, but if there are any little people to accompany them, the private purse must foot the bill they incur.

Referring to the rarity of promotions, and the greater possibilities of a standstill in rank, an officer cited a number of cases where men served for years without making a single upward step. One of these remained twenty-six years a lieutenant, another is now in his twenty-first year in that rank, and still another recently decouled the accompany of the promotion of the product of the seventeenth birthday of his

year in that rank, and still another recently year in that rank, and still another recently chronicled the seventeenth birthday of his first commission. It is easily to see that under the rules of the military establish-ment, each of these officers may have been transferred as many as one hundred times since the date of their graduation, and, under the military rules again, it is ex-tremely improbable that all the trips were short over

trenety improbable that all the trips were short ones.

The allowance for "baggage" transportation as stated is at a given rate per pound, exactly what it was when transfers for all distances were made in road wagons, or "prairie schooners." The weight specified is from 1,600 to 2,400 pounds. With its usual conservation, the government has declined to increase the allotments, not with standing officers are often connecled to standing officers are often compelled to choose between a "sacrifice" sale or re-moval of several thousand pounds of house-hold effects-at a cost of five cents per

hold effects at a cost of five cents per pound.

The pay of an officer of high rank is such as to generally Induce a man of mature years to remain in the service. A major general gets \$7,500 per annum; a brigadier general, \$5,500, and neither attains the rank in his youthful prime. The former may retire, when he reaches the age limit, on \$5,627 per year, the latter on \$4,125.

STRUCK OUT FOR THEMSELVES.
The junior officers, however, who have youndarily relinquished both commission voluntarily relinquished both commission and pay for something better, make up a lengthy list, and there are instances where those of comparatively high rank did like-

Without naming the many, who, at the without naming the many, who, at the close of the late war, declined a transfer from the volunteer ranks to positions of con-sequence in the Regular Army, it may be sequence in the Regular Army, it may be said that a striking example of the good fortune that came to one man, who re-signed, is the success that has marked the career of President Ledyard, of the Michi-gan Central Railway, who is in the enjoy-ment of a handsome income from various sources. He resigned because the busi-ness world offered him a greater prospect of success.

f success.

And there are those not unknown to Washingtonians, who left military and naval pursuits for a more lucrative private

navai pursuits for a more hierative private employment, among whom may be named Capt. F. V. Greene, now a millionaire, and serving the Barber Asphalt Paving Company in a high official capacity.

Others are: Capt. Frank H. Clark, who resigned as navai paymaster, and became general manager of the United States Electric Lighting Company; Lieutenant Wilson, also, who was assistant naval constructor, and resigned to accept a position with the Cramp ship building firm. He has been successful and has recently started a shipvard of his own.

He has been successful and has recently started a shippard of his own.

Lieutenant Oscar T. Crosby is likewise in the list. He resigned from the corps of engineers to go with the Electric Motor Company. He remained with that firm two years, and then from a number of offers accepted a position with the Weens Electric Company, at what is understood to have been a salary of \$8.000 per year. He was afterwards general agent for the Edison Electric Company, and year. He was afterwards general agent for the Edison Electric Company, and later manager for the traction department of the Thompson-Houston Company, each change bringing an advance in salary, but finally he resigned the charge of other men's affairs to start a business of his own. He is now president of the Georgetown and Tennallytown Electric Eastway Company, and has other interests in tunnd. He resides at what is known as the Dunbarton County-seat, on the Pierce Mil Boad.

CAPT. ROSSELL-DECLINED.

CAPT. ROSSELL-DECLINED. Capt. W. T. Rossell, late engineer com-nissioner, was offered a large salary to ake charge of a Boston concern with fattering prospects. Wisely anticipating he then impending era of hard times, he

the then impending era of hard times, he declined to accept.

The list of active young officers not generally known locally who have abandoned the arts of war for other pursuits, as recalled to mind by a comrade, embraces the names of Lieut. Pierrepont Isham, who resigned within a year or two after graduation, and has now a large income from his Chicago law practice; Capt. Eugene Griffin late of the Corps of Engineers, now vice president of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y.: Lieut. Charles Tear, known to his com-railes sometimes as "Billy Weep," and again as "Johnny Sob," now serving Pu-luth ascityattorney on an income of \$8,000 per year, Ira V. Hallis, who held the rank of past assistant engineer, but became pro-lement of civil engineering at Harvard Uni-versity; Licut Hiero B. Herr, resigned to ac-cept a position a san instructor at Lehigh University, but afterward engaged in ousiness as general contractor at Chicago and built the pier on which the movable sidewalk was placed at the World's Fair; Lieut, Reed, who graduated at the head of the Navai Academy class of '87, who is en-goged in a lucrative business in New York, Lieut, E. O. Brown, third in class of '81, graduated from West Point, who has since made a fortune in the lumber business in Wisconsin: Lieut. Richard W. Young, a par-ticular bright student and grandson of the famous Mormon prophet, who was but refamous Mormon-prophet, who was but recently nominated for justice of the supreme
court in Utah: Lieut. Eugene Spencer, a
consulting engineer with a fine income,
operating in Chicago and St. Louis; Lieut.
Irving Hale, whose record at graduation
in 1884 was the highest ever made, now
practicing law in Denver, Colo.; and Capt.
Benjamin Greene, who left the Army to
engage in general contracting work on the
South Atlantic coast and now in New York
city enjoying an income of \$25,000 per city enjoying an income of \$25,000 per

year. The moral of this record is that Uncle Sam, proverbially a prompt payer, and withal an indulgent taskmaster, is not always considerate of the talent de-veloped at his schools for imparting military instruction, and the sequel is that many of the aggressive youngsters, whose bright intellects he was at such pains to polish and improve, are abroad in the domain over which he holds sway obtaining for themselves in other avenues what his economical methods deny to them in the calling for which he so carefully quali-

fied them.

It is cuite as well for the remainder of his subjects that the Republican-Demo cratic monarch has modest ideas concern ing official salaries in a general way, and especially Army and Navy salaries, since we are on an absolutely safe peace footing, but there might be found a chance for reform in some of the rules he has laid down, and there are indicated in the examples cited where injustice peeps out.

His Angel.
"What is that, dear?" the young husba asked.
"Augel food," said she, sweetly

"Augel food," said she, sweetly.
"I—I guess you'd better eat it yourself.
You are the only angel in the house."
And he helped himself liberally to the
bread and beef.—Indianapolis Journal.

RHEUMATIC PEOPLE, READ!

And don't say "'tis only an advertise-ment"—COLUMBIA NATURAL LITHIA WATER is a genuine specific for all Rheumatic and Gont Alimental It abso-lutely cures: Particularly pleasant to take, and its efficacy is attested by the best citizens and physicians in Washing-ton! This is an bonest assertion—we'll verify every word of it.



COLUMBIA NATURAL LITHIA WATER: 460 K ST.

An economical man

Is the one we prefer to deal with, because he appreciates a good bargain.

An overcoat that looks shabby after a few weeks' wear is not a good bargain at any price. We don't sell that kind. All the coats we sell are going to wear.

Our line of Fall Overcoats will please economical men, because they are low priced without being inferior goods.

They wear well and retain their good looks to a good old age.

HERMAN, THE GLOTHIER, 738 7th St. N.W.

MASONS TO HELP LAY IT

Fifteenth Street Methodists to Begin Their New Church.

SPLENDID SACRED EDIFICE

Connection With the Auspicious Event-Description of the Building, Which Is to Cost \$30,000-A Sketch of the Congregation

The corner-stone of the new Fifteenth treet Methodist Episcopai Church will be laid with imposing ceremonies on October

The event will be made the occasion of much rejoicing by the congregation and congratulation by their friends. The irning of the sod, which occurred on September 4 last, was aday of joyous solemnity to the stanch band of Christians who, for twenty years have worshiped at the corner of Fifteenth and R streets. The laying of the corner stone will be accomplished with appropriate pomp, and the dedicatory serv-ices, which it is espected will take place in February, will equal any ceremony of a kindred character ever observed in the Dis-

The little frame structure, which until about four years ago was known as Mount Zion M. E. Church, but which for a much longer term of years had served this congregation as a shelter of worship, was demoished in August, and from its rules will spring a thirty-thousand dollar edifice of brick

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE The complete programmie for the laying of the corner stone has not been determined on, but it will be laid with the rites of Masonry by the grand lodge of this jurisdic-tion. D. G. Dixon, grand master, assisted by the officers of the grand lodge, will per-form this office. The grand lodge will as-semble at Masonic Temple early in the af-ternoon of the 8th, and march thence to Fifteenth and R streets. Invitations have

been issued by the grand lodge to the four comminderies of the District to escort if from the temple to the church. This invitation has not been acted on by the commanderies as yet but p chabity will be accepted at their next meeting. These commanderies are: Washington, No. 1; Columbia, No. 2; Potomac, No. 3, and De Molay, No. 4. In the event of its acceptance the column will be preceded by a midtary band, which will also be utilized to render mode, a become of the command.

music at the scene of the ceremonies.

From an architectural point of view, the new church will be impressive. The materials in the main will be pressed brick, brown stone and Southern pine, finished in oil. It will have a frontage of sixty feet. exclusive of projections on R street, and a depth of eighty-nine feet on Fifteenth street.

CROWNED BY A TOWER, The main entrance will be from R street, with a minor entrance on Fifteenth and a private entrance to the pastor's study in the northeast corner of the basement. At the southeast corner there-will rise a tower eighteen feet square, eighty-five feet in brick to the top of the square, thence aloft in slate thrity-five feet to the apex, surmounted with an ornament of galvanized

The base of the tower will be of brown The base of the tower will be of brown stone. Resting on this will be four circle head memorial windows of richly colored glass. Similar windows will pierce the tower at each of the other three landings. The tower will contain the principal staircase and lavatories.

case and lavatories.

The church will stand on a terrace of two and a half feet. The R street approach will be thirry-two feet wide and of grano-lithic composition and the entrance will be a triple arch, with stone columns. This opens into a tiled vestibule 12x32 feet.
On this floer are the infant class-room.
16 1-2x52 feet, and the Sunday-school room, 35x52 feet, divided by a flexiphone

rolling partition.

At the rear of these are two class-rooms the study and the library. Broad stair-ways lead from the vestibule to the auditoways lead from the vestibile to the auditorium. This will be 57x84 feet, with walls eighteen feet to the square; and thence thirty-two feet to the middle height. The walls will have sand finish and will be wainscoted with oil-finished North Caro-

The pulpit will stand at the north end, the organ and choir pews at the northeast corner and at the south end a gallery will WILL HAVE A KITCHEN.

The auditorium will be lighted with cir-cle-head memorial windows. The cellar will contain a large furnace room, kitchen and dining room, finished in oil and white one. A heavy galvanized iron cornice will follow the contour of the roof and white mount the square of the tower. The roof is to be slated. The architect is Joseph C. Johnson and the builder W. A. Kimmel. C. Joinson and the builder w. A. Kimblet.
The contract pice is \$30,000.

During the building of the church the congregation is holding divine services in the Gunton-Temple Memorial Chapel, Fourteenth and R streets. The strength fourteenth and R streets. The strength of the congregation is about 400 and of the Sunday-school about 300. This is the building committee: Rev. W. W. Van Arsdale, chairman: L.-W. Funk, secretary: Dr. P. H. Eaton, W. H. Houghton, Dr. C. R. Clark, G. Rowzee and Miss Reeder. Clark, G. Rowzee and Miss Recuer.

A large number of the M. E. clergy of
Washington and other points in this conference will attend, and there is a possibility that Rev. Mr. Davis, who preceded
Rev. Mr. Van Arsdale as pastor, and who
is now stationed in West Virginia, will attend the ceremonies.

"Which," asked the unsophisticated which, asked the unsophistrescent of a horse for a lady to sit on?"
"Both," responded the severe lady with the short hair and seal-brown bloomers.— Chicago Enquirer.

A California Mosquito

New Jersey will hereafter have to play second fiddle to San Leandro in the matter of mosquitoes. A genuine mosquito of abnormal size was captured near here on Wednesday last, and it is now mounted and on exhibition at the San Leandro Bank of the

and on exhibition at the San Leandro Bank.

Last Wednesday a party of gentlemen were inspecting Lake Chabot when the capture was made. The party consisted of Messrs. L. J. Derkum, Charles Petersen, Harry Moore and Charles Baldock. While inspecting the lake the big mosquito alighted on Mr. Baldock's face and bit him over the eye. The wound was a severe one, and for two days the eye was closed. Charles Petersen, who is a student of entomology, pursued the bloodsucker and captured it only after a long chase.

He declares it is an abnormally developed mosquito and four times the size of any mosquito of which he ever heard or could find any reference.

find any reference.

Weston P. Truesdale, who has been chas-

ing and pickling Alameda county insects for years, and who is the owner of the San Leandro Standard, has undertaken the task of supplying the mammoth mosquito with a name. William Baldock, the man who was bitten, has already named the insect many times in various colors, but none of his cognomens are generally acceptable.—San Francisco Call.

32,000 Insertions of Your Small Ad.

A Dog That Puts Out Lights. I have a fox-terrier whose idiosyncrasies xeite much interest. Prof. Lloyd Morgan of University College, Bristol, chronicled the same in one of his articles dealing with animal instinct. This dog never sees a match lighted without attempting to put it out, and jumps and snaps at it in a most excited manner. When he was quite young I dropped something on the floor, and as it was growing dark, lit a candle and stooped down to look for it. The dog jumped at the candle and extinguished it. I thought it was done by accident and relit it. The animal snapped again at the flame and again put it out. He has often singed himself subsequently, but has always pergevered, when permitted, till he has put reach, or a lighted candle, but as paraffin lamps are used in our house, we have thought it rather dangerous to encourage his proclivity, lest it might lead to accident.

Mr. Elumengarten-No; dot ain'd real Mr. Hunnengarten—No; dot ain'd real cheuuine hair in dot mattress. I can'd gife you dot for two dollars undt a hair. But id's de very best gualidy uf excelsior. Mrs. Finerty—Sure, is that good enough for me company room? Mr. Hunnengarten—Der very ding, ma'am. Ef dot bed ain'd too genriordable der gembany don'd stay too long! How aboud it?—Puck.

-London Speciator.

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We are receiving and adding almost daily to our stock of Dress Trimming new effects in Jet and in Colored Trimmings, Novel effects in Jet Garnitures, Yokes, Vests, Epaulettes, &c.

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Prices, as always, range

ings, 25c. yard. New Colored Spangled Edgings, 35c. yard.

We have received a fresh assortment of Veilings, in Plain and Dotted Nets from 25c. to 75c. yard. Leather Binding for

Dresses and Bicycle Suits in black and colors. 4-yard pieces, 28c. piece; 5-yard pieces, 35c. piece.

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